

CUET 2026 May 11 Shift 2 Political Science

Question Paper (Memory-Based) with Solutions

Conducted by National Testing Agency (NTA)



General Instructions

- (i) The examination will be conducted in Computer-Based Test (CBT) mode.
- (ii) Each question carries +5 marks for correct answer and -1 mark for wrong answer.
- (iii) The total number of questions are 50.
- (iv) Duration of the exam is 1 hour (60 minutes).

1. **Statement I: The UN Security Council has 5 permanent and 10 non-permanent members.**
Statement II: Permanent members have 'Veto' power.

- (A) Both are correct.
- (B) Both are incorrect.
- (C) Only I is correct.
- (D) Only II is correct.

Correct Answer: (A) Both are correct.

Solution:

Step 1: Concept

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is one of the six principal organs of the UN, charged with ensuring international peace and security.

Step 2: Meaning

Membership is divided into permanent members (P5) and non-permanent members elected for two-year terms. The 'Veto' power allows a permanent member to block any substantive resolution.

Step 3: Analysis

Statement I is historically accurate; the P5 includes China, France, Russia, the UK, and the USA, while 10 others are elected. Statement II is the defining feature of the P5 members.

Step 4: Conclusion

Since both statements accurately describe the structure and powers of the UNSC, option (A) is correct.

Final Answer: (A)

Quick Tip: Remember the P5: USA, UK, France, Russia, China. They are the only ones with the "Power to Say No" (Veto).

2. Which of the following is a 'New Source of Threat'?

- (A) 1 and 2
- (B) 1, 2, and 3
- (C) All of the above
- (D) 1, 3, and 4

Correct Answer: (C) All of the above

Solution:**Step 1: Concept**

In contemporary security studies, 'New Sources of Threat' refer to non-traditional security challenges that go beyond inter-state military conflicts.

Step 2: Meaning

These threats often affect individuals and communities globally and require international cooperation rather than just military force.

Step 3: Analysis

Terrorism (1), Global Poverty (2), Health Epidemics (3), and Migration (4) are all classified as non-traditional or new threats because they transcend national borders and impact human security.

Step 4: Conclusion

As all four listed items are recognized as modern global challenges, "All of the above" is the appropriate choice.

Final Answer: (C)

Quick Tip: New threats = Human Security. Think of issues that a tank or a missile alone cannot solve.

3. Arrange these disarmament treaties in chronological order: 1. NPT (Non-Proliferation Treaty) 2. LTBT (Limited Test Ban Treaty) 3. CWC (Chemical Weapons Convention) 4. START (Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty)

- (A) 2, 1, 3, 4
- (B) 1, 2, 3, 4
- (C) 2, 1, 4, 3
- (D) 4, 3, 2, 1

Correct Answer: (C) 2, 1, 4, 3

Solution:**Step 1: Concept**

Disarmament and arms control treaties are international agreements intended to limit or reduce the production and usage of weapons.

Step 2: Meaning

Chronological ordering requires identifying the specific year each treaty was signed or opened for signature.

Step 3: Analysis

The years are: LTBT (1963), NPT (1968), START I (1991), and CWC (1993).

Step 4: Conclusion

The sequence 1963 → 1968 → 1991 → 1993 corresponds to the order 2, 1, 4, 3.

Final Answer: (C)

Quick Tip: LTBT is the oldest (1963 - Kennedy era), while Chemical Weapons (CWC) were addressed globally much later in the 90s.

4. Which of the following organizations opposes Globalisation?

- (A) IMF
- (B) World Bank
- (C) WSF
- (D) WTO

Correct Answer: (C) WSF

Solution:

Step 1: Concept

Globalisation is often supported by international financial institutions but faces resistance from groups concerned about its socio-economic impacts.

Step 2: Meaning

The IMF, World Bank, and WTO are primary drivers of neoliberal economic globalisation. The WSF (World Social Forum) is an annual meeting that seeks to coordinate world-wide resistance to this model.

Step 3: Analysis

While options A, B, and D promote global trade and financial integration, the WSF advocates for "another world is possible," focusing on social justice and anti-globalisation movements.

Step 4: Conclusion

Therefore, the World Social Forum is the organization that stands in opposition to the current form of globalisation.

Final Answer: (C)

Quick Tip: WSF = World Social Forum. Their motto is "Another World is Possible"—signaling a break from capitalist globalisation.

5. 'Cultural Homogenisation' leads to:

- (A) Preservation of local cultures.
- (B) Rise of a uniform global culture.
- (C) Greater cultural diversity.
- (D) None of the above.

Correct Answer: (B) Rise of a uniform global culture.

Solution:

Step 1: Concept

Cultural homogenisation is an aspect of cultural globalisation where diverse cultures are reduced to a single, standardized form.

Step 2: Meaning

The term "homogenise" means to make things uniform or similar. In a global context, this often results in the spread of dominant Western values and lifestyles.

Step 3: Analysis

This process does not preserve local cultures or increase diversity; instead, it creates a "world culture" where distinct local traditions may fade away.

Step 4: Conclusion

The most direct consequence is the rise of a uniform global culture, often referred to as 'McWorld'.

Final Answer: (B)

Quick Tip: Think of "Homogeneous" (the same). Cultural homogenisation makes different cultures look like one single culture.

6. Which country used 'Veto' the most number of times in the UNSC (historically)?

- (A) USA
- (B) USSR/Russia
- (C) China

(D) UK

Correct Answer: (B) USSR/Russia

Solution:

Step 1: Concept

The Veto power in the UN Security Council has been used by permanent members to protect their national interests and those of their allies since 1946.

Step 2: Meaning

Historical records track the frequency of Veto usage by the five permanent members.

Step 3: Analysis

During the Cold War, the USSR used the Veto very frequently to block Western resolutions. Statistically, the USSR/Russia holds the record for the highest number of Vetoes used since the UN's inception.

Step 4: Conclusion

Based on historical data, USSR/Russia is the correct answer.

Final Answer: (B)

Quick Tip: Russia/USSR used it most during the Cold War; the USA is second, often using it regarding Middle East resolutions.

7. Statement I: The State Reorganisation Commission (SRC) was appointed in 1953. Statement II: Its most important recommendation was that boundaries of states should reflect the boundaries of languages.

- (A) Both are correct.
- (B) Statement I is correct, II is wrong.
- (C) Statement I is wrong, II is correct.
- (D) Both are wrong.

Correct Answer: (A) Both are correct.

Solution:**Step 1: Concept**

After India's independence, there was a significant demand for the creation of states based on linguistic lines.

Step 2: Meaning

The SRC was established to examine the feasibility of redrawing state borders to satisfy linguistic aspirations.

Step 3: Analysis

Statement I is historically correct as the commission was set up in December 1953. Statement II is also correct, as the SRC recommended that linguistic identity should be the primary basis for state formation.

Step 4: Conclusion

Since both statements are factual representations of Indian political history, option (A) is correct.

Final Answer: (A)

Quick Tip: SRC 1953 → Report 1955 → Act 1956. This led to the creation of 14 states and 6 union territories based on language.

8. Identify the correct full form of 'NITI' Aayog:

- (A) National Institution for Transforming India
- (B) National Institute for Technical India
- (C) New Initiative for Transforming India
- (D) National India Transforming Institute

Correct Answer: (A) National Institution for Transforming India

Solution:**Step 1: Concept**

NITI Aayog is the premier policy 'Think Tank' of the Government of India, providing both

directional and policy inputs.

Step 2: Meaning

It replaced the Planning Commission in 2015 with an emphasis on bottom-up planning and cooperative federalism.

Step 3: Analysis

The acronym NITI stands for "National Institution for Transforming India."

Step 4: Conclusion

Option (A) is the only accurate expansion of the acronym.

Final Answer: (A)

Quick Tip: Remember the keywords: "Institution" and "Transforming." It's about changing India's development trajectory.

9. The 'Saffron Surge' (Bhagwa Lehar) is often used to describe the rise of:

- (A) BJP and right-wing politics in the 1990s.
- (B) The Green Revolution.
- (C) The Socialist Party.
- (D) The Dalit Panthers.

Correct Answer: (A) BJP and right-wing politics in the 1990s.

Solution:

Step 1: Concept

Political terminology in India often uses colors to represent ideologies (e.g., Red for Leftists, Saffron for Right-wing/Hindutva).

Step 2: Meaning

'Saffron Surge' refers to the rapid growth in popularity and electoral success of parties associated with Hindu nationalism.

Step 3: Analysis

The 1990s marked the decade where the BJP moved from a marginal party to a central player

in Indian politics, particularly following the Ram Janmabhoomi movement.

Step 4: Conclusion

This phenomenon is best captured by option (A).

Final Answer: (A)

Quick Tip: Saffron = BJP / Right-wing. It symbolizes the political mobilization around Hindu identity in the 90s.

10. Statement I: Since 1989, India has seen a shift towards 'Coalition Politics'. Statement II: However, the 2014 and 2019 elections showed a trend of 'Single Party Dominance' returning within a coalition framework.

- (A) Both are correct.
- (B) Both are incorrect.
- (C) I is correct, II is wrong.
- (D) I is wrong, II is correct.

Correct Answer: (A) Both are correct.

Solution:

Step 1: Concept

The Indian party system has evolved from the 'Congress System' to a coalition era, and recently to a new dominant party system.

Step 2: Meaning

A coalition framework implies that multiple parties govern together (like the NDA), but 'Single Party Dominance' within it means one party holds a majority on its own.

Step 3: Analysis

Statement I is true; 1989 ended the era of one-party rule and started the coalition era. Statement II is also true; while the NDA is a coalition, the BJP won simple majorities in both 2014 and 2019.

Step 4: Conclusion

Both statements correctly reflect the phases of Indian electoral politics.

Final Answer: (A)

Quick Tip: 1989-2014 = Weak coalitions. 2014-Present = Strong single-party (BJP) lead in a coalition (NDA).